

MONEY

The idea that he might be perfectly normal and sane. So I wouldn't ask questions. I simply said, "I'm going to have a good time."

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Timely Suggestions

For those who have not yet finished their Christmas shopping.

SPECIAL DISPLAYS IN

Ladies' Handkerchiefs in plain, H.S., Initialed and Embroidered.

Gents' Handkerchiefs in Cord Edge, Hemstitched and Initialed.

Embroidered Lawn B. Spreads.

Embroidered Linen Towels.

Embroidered Guest Towels.

Embroidered Linen Pillow Cases.

Madras Linen Pieces of all kinds.

Real Lace Trimmed Linen Pieces.

Linen Table Cloths and Napkins.

Automobile Rugs.

Cap Silk Wadded Robes.

Elaborate Quilts.

Wool Blankets.

Real Hand-knit Shetland Wool Shawls.

Silk and Wool Hosiery.

Greater Coats and Wool Spencers.

Chafers Underskirts.

Silk Waists.

And a host of other useful articles appropriate for Christmas gifts.

MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

JOHN CATTO & SON

TORONTO

THE WEATHER

Observatory, Toronto, Dec. 23 (8 p.m.)—Since last night a shallow depression has moved into southern Ontario from the vicinity of Lake Superior; and the weather continues very unsettled.

Minimum and maximum temperatures: Victoria, 44-52; Vancouver, 48-51; Calgary, 21-32; Edmonton, 20-28; Battleford, 10-28; Prince Albert, 4 below-14; Medicine Hat, 24-46; Moose Jaw, 27-37; Regina, 12-20; Winnipeg, 12-20; Port Arthur, 14-28; Sarnia, 26-32; London, 22-32; Toronto, 26-32; Ottawa, 20-32; Montreal, 28-32; Quebec, 20-32; St. John, 28-38; Halifax, 24-36.

Probabilities.

Lower Lakes and Georgian Bay—Fresh northerly winds; colder with some light snowfalls at first, then fair.

Ontario and St. Lawrence Valley—Fresh winds, shifting to northerly; some light snowfalls today, turning colder.

Gulf and North Shore—A few light snowfalls or flurries; becoming colder by night.

Maritime Provinces—Variable winds; unsettled and mild with light falls of snow or rain.

Quebec—Fair and cold.

Manitoba—Fair and becoming milder again.

Saskatchewan—Fair and milder.

Alberta—Fair and mild.

THE BAROMETER.

Time	Ther.	Bar.	Wind
8 a.m.	27	29.54	7 S.W.
11 a.m.	33	29.54	7 S.W.
2 p.m.	35	29.54	14 S.W.
4 p.m.	36	29.54	14 S.W.
6 p.m.	35	29.54	6 S.W.
8 p.m.	33	29.54	6 S.W.

Maximum difference from average, 6 above; highest, 27; lowest, 24.

STEAMER ARRIVALS.

Steamer	At	From
Patric	New York	Naples
France	New York	Genoa
Canada	Boston	Genoa
Laurel	St. Michael's	New York
St. Michael's	New York	Genoa
St. Michael's	New York	Genoa
St. Michael's	New York	Genoa

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MAIL.

A British and foreign mail will be closed at the General Post Office, Toronto, as follows:

Regular Letter Mail—6 a.m. Friday, Dec. 26.

Supplementary Letter Mail—11 a.m. Friday, Dec. 26.

Regular Registered Mail—10 a.m. Friday, Dec. 26.

Supplementary Registered Mail—10 a.m. Friday, Dec. 26.

HARPER, CUSTOMS BROKER, 39 WEST WILSON STREET, CORNER BAY, ADELAIDE 4682.

STREET CAR DELAYS

Yonge Avenue road and Dupont cars, southbound, delayed 6 minutes at 8:02 p.m. at Hayden and Yonge streets by auto on track.

Bathurst cars, both ways, delayed 40 minutes at 6:54 p.m. at Front and John by bus.

Bathurst cars, both ways, delayed 10 minutes at 7:39 p.m. at Front street by collision with auto.

Bathurst cars, both ways, delayed 5 minutes at G.T.R. crossing at 7:44 a.m. by trains.

Bathurst cars, both ways, delayed 7 minutes at G.T.R. crossing at 12:12 p.m. by trains.

Queen cars, westbound, delayed 7 minutes at 3:33 p.m. at Goreville and Queen by truck broken down on track.

RATES FOR NOTICES

Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths, not over 50 words \$1.00

Additional words each 25c.

Lodge Notices to be included in Funeral Announcements50

In Memoriam Notices50

Poetry and quotations up to 4 lines additional50

For each additional 4 lines or fraction of 4 lines50

Cards of Thanks (Bereavement) 1.00

DEATHS.

STOBO—On Monday, Dec. 22nd, at her late residence, Kingston road, Scarborough, Jane Glendinning, aged 77 years, relict of the late Isaac Stobo.

Funeral Friday, 2:30 p.m. Interment St. Andrew's Cemetery, Scarborough.

Established 1892.

FRED W. MATTHEWS CO.

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665 SPADINA AVE.

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in connection with any other firm using the Matthews name.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT FORMALLY PROBOQUE BY THE KING'S SPEECH

His Majesty Regrets Conditions in Russia and Deals With European Economics.

THE PRINCE'S VISIT

London, Dec. 23.—The house of commons was prorogued today until Feb. 10. The session was formally closed by the King's speech of prorogation.

The King, in his speech, referred to the ratification of the peace treaties that have passed the final stages, and expressed the hope that others would shortly be concluded. He voiced regret over the conditions in Russia, and alluded to the friendliness of the relations among the allied and associated powers. The speech recorded the conclusion of the agreement with Persia, mentioned the satisfaction in Great Britain over the cordiality of the reception accorded the Prince of Wales in Canada and the United States, and announced the measures taken to give India a responsible government.

The speech foreshadowed a reduction in the national debt. It reviewed the gravity of the economic situation in Europe, and dealt with the question of domestic legislation, including that affecting labor.

The speech, instead of commencing "my lords and gentlemen of the house," was worded, because of the presence of Lady Astor in the commons, "my lords and members of the house of commons."

In beginning, the address noted that the deliberations of the plenipotentiaries of the allies in Paris had been crowned with success, and that treaties of peace with Austria and Turkey had been concluded.

"I signified my approval of the treaty of peace with Germany," the speech continued, "and ratified it. Peace still remains to be concluded with the Ottoman Empire and the republic of Hungary. I earnestly trust that the necessary negotiations to this purpose will shortly be brought to a satisfactory conclusion."

No Improvement in Russia.

"I regret," said the King's speech, "that there is no improvement in the unhappy conditions prevailing in Russia and no immediate prospect in that country of the establishment of the constitutional government which alone can conduce to its permanent prosperity."

"My relations with my allies and associates in the great war remain of the most friendly character, and I have every expectation that the closest and intimate co-operation which led to the final victory will be long continued to the benefit of all."

On August 1st, the King's speech concluded with the Persian government an agreement tending to cement the ties of friendship between the two nations, and to promote the welfare and progress of Persia.

Prince's Visit to Canada.

The King's speech to the visit of the Prince of Wales to Canada and Newfoundland, which he said, "filled my heart with feelings of pride and satisfaction. He has consequent on the visit of the King, visited the United States of America, where he was greeted with a warmth and kindness which will I am confident, have the happiest effect upon the relations of the British Empire and that great republic."

Referring to India, the speech said that a measure marking the first stage of the development of a responsible government in India has become a law, "I rely on all my subjects, and I trust they will co-operate with me in the proclamation which I am addressing to you, my viceroy and to the princes and nobles of India. I am expressing my hope that a harmonious political life will steadily be built up on the foundations thus laid, and I am announcing my intention of sending the Prince of Wales to India to inaugurate the new constitution."

To the members of the house of commons, the King spoke his thanks for their provision during the year for the public expenditure, which had continued abnormal, largely exceeding the permanent estimate, and for the way in which they had met the situation, and he trusted that next year, with the return of more normal conditions, the first steps would be taken toward the reduction of the national debt.

"The condition of our finances and the state of our credit continue to occupy the serious attention of my ministers. We will not rest until we have secured a harmonious political life will steadily be built up on the foundations thus laid, and I am announcing my intention of sending the Prince of Wales to India to inaugurate the new constitution."

Europe's Economic Position.

In addressing the lords, as well as the members of the commons, the speech expressed concern over the grave economic position of a large part of Europe. The task of restoring credit and giving industry a new start there was one of the first conditions, he pointed out, of a settled peace. The task, however, was too large for any nation to undertake unaided.

"I was enabled, by the liberality of parliament," the speech said, "to place a large sum at the disposal of the supreme economic council for the relief of immediate necessities, but that sum is nearly exhausted, and further measures of relief and reconstruction can only be undertaken as the result of joint action by all the nations interested in the restoration of international commerce. My government would gladly co-operate with the governments of other countries to this end, if a suitable plan can be devised."

"Great progress was made last year with the gigantic task of demobilizing the navy, the army, and the air force. Impeded as it has been by the uncertainties of the situation in large parts of Europe and Asia.

"The continued high cost of living, with all its evil consequences, has caused distress throughout the world, although it is lower in the British Isles than elsewhere. The problem of reducing it received your constant consideration, and measures were taken which it is hoped, may prevent the charging of unreasonable prices for necessary articles.

"The session was marked by the passage of an unprecedented number

domestic bills, dealing with reconstruction in all its aspects. An important measure was passed affecting the conditions of labor."

Labor and Industrial Problems.

"There is no doubt that public opinion throughout the world is deeply interested in the manner in which Britain is dealing with its labor and industrial problems, and I am confident that the difficult times are not yet passed, our course is set fairly towards a renewal of the national strength and prosperity. I am glad to think there has been a steady improvement in the industrial conditions. Unemployment, which in the earlier part of the year was unexampled in extent, stands today at a figure comparing favorably with the years prior to the war. This is all the more remarkable, considering the immense numbers of men and women discharged from the service and munitions work at home.

"Acts for restoring privileges surrendered during the war and stabilizing conditions of employment have done much to avoid friction in the industrial life of the country. The establishment of an industrial court provided machinery for securing a peaceful settlement of disputes and promoting harmony among those engaged in industry. Proposals have been formulated for fixing the maximum number of hours of employment, instituting a minimum wage, and making increased provision against unemployment."

BETTER CHANCES FOR LABOR LEGISLATION

(Continued From Page 1.)

paying any extra by improving the system of distribution which now left so much in the hands of those who stepped in between producer and consumer. Mr. Moore suggested that the clock was at times put back for the city workers it should be put forward on the farm.

More Faith in Ministers.

Mr. Moore said that in the past labor men had presented their demands to ministers, who they felt were not so close to them as the members of the present administration, in whom they could have more faith and confidence. He referred to the action of the league of nations in favoring the eight-hour day, but pointed out that a minimum wage fixed by that body by that body would apply in a country like Canada, where the standard of living was much higher than in most European countries. There was some doubt of the right of the Dominion government to deal with these matters, and labor had, therefore, turned to the provincial administration.

List of Resolutions.

Mr. Moore then submitted the following resolutions:

Eight-hour day and 44-hour week.

A six-day week for hotel and restaurant employees.

Provision for the incorporation of co-operative societies.

Amendments to the housing scheme to permit loans being made to individual workers or group of workers; equal representation for workers upon commissions; legislation to check unearned increments.

A protest against any legislation that might discourage policemen from organizing as labor unions.

Amendments to the compensation act to give organized labor a representative on the board, the placing of workers and stage employees in theatres, etc., under the act, that all firemen be placed upon an equal footing with other workmen as regards the operation of the act.

The abolition of the making of clothing in private homes.

The extension of compulsory school attendance to children up to sixteen years of age.

Provision for pensions for widowed mothers.

A protest against making election days public holidays, and a request for legislation extending the hours for voting to 8 p.m. in order to give workers ample opportunity to vote.

A protest against one-man operation of street cars, etc., where more than twelve passengers are carried; the abolition of running boards on street cars.

The elimination of the property requirement for candidates for municipal councils and other elective bodies.

Amendments to the income tax laws to provide exemption from income taxation according to the number of children in the family.

Representation for organized labor upon the Ontario Hydro-Electric Commission.

A request for an inquiry into the question of what is and what is not an intestate estate.

Provision for punishing contractors who violate fair wage clauses, in public contracts.

That inspectors be appointed to in-

spect all stages and scaffolding; that no legislation be passed preventing the practice of "any of the professions or sciences relative to healing the sick."

The enactment of sanitary laws, requiring the removal of old wall paper before putting on new paper, protecting patrons of barber shops, and safeguarding the health of moving picture operators. The enactment of laws to protect metal polishers. A clear day off a week for electrical workers in power plants, etc. The abolition of night work in bakeries. Prohibition of the employment of boys under eighteen in any industry at night work. Prohibition of the use of air or electric hammers in the fabrication of stone.

Attending to the resolution regarding police unions, Mr. Moore spoke of the recent commission which investigated the police union of Toronto. "The decision of the commission which forbade the police to organize was improper," he said, "or to affiliate with the Trades and Labor Congress, a purely legislative body. Labor protests strongly against any legislation being put in the statutes which prevents these men from associating and affilating with an association which would help the conditions under which they live. The finding of the commission should not be put in legislation."

"Does this give them power to strike?" asked Premier Drury. "The Trades and Labor Congress has no power whatever to call a strike. It is purely a legislative body," Mr. Moore replied.

Want Hydro Representative.

Fred Bancroft called the attention of the cabinet to discrepancies in the workmen's compensation act.

John Flett urged labor representation on the Hydro Commission.

John Bruce asked that the housing plan come directly under the province, and that in this way present restrictions be taken off the loans for building workmen's houses.

Charles O'Donnell spoke for the moving pictures and stage employees, who at present are not included under the workmen's compensation act. He claimed they should be included in this act.

William Varley urged increased opportunities for workers to vote. "If election days could not be public holidays, then the polls should be open to 8 p.m. Although men are entitled to two hours for voting, many employers would fire a man if he took this time," he added. He suggested also that sailors on the great lakes should get a chance to vote the same as railwaymen. "At the last election," many sailors were disfranchised, because they were not home to vote," he concluded.

THE STERLING BANK OF CANADA

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If you would plan for the future you must gather the material to build.

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